

8,000 MILITIA TO MOBILIZE AGAINST REDS

Will Be Rushed to Strategic
Points To-morrow Night
for Practice.

READY FOR JULY PLOT

Palmer Tells Legislators of
New Conspiracy to Destroy
Government.

City police and Federal agents yesterday made visible progress in weaving the net about the radicals they believe responsible for the May Day and June 2 bomb outrages. At the same time well coordinated plans were revealed whereby any efforts at further violence during the first week of July will be nipped in the bud.

Through the Philadelphia police released yesterday Lydia Vincioles and Samuel Miller, whom they arrested for distributing the "Anarchist Soviet Bulletin" after having paid a ten-dollar fine for handing out the literature, detectives of Sergeant Gegan's bomb squad in New York City developed evidence connecting the woman with a number of anarchist groups here and elsewhere, and believed that there still may exist an important connection between the apparently forged "Sachs & Co." labels found in Miller's room and the forged Gimbels labels of the May Day plot. They are continuing their investigation.

In testifying before the House Appropriations Committee in behalf of the \$500,000 special fund which he is seeking for the hunt Attorney-General Palmer told the members that the department had been informed of a day set for another attempt by radicals "to destroy the Government by one fell swoop."

Guardsmen to Mobilize.

It is officially stated that the eleven regiments of the State Guard in New York City will be mobilized to-morrow night. Brig-Gen. Dyer says this will be merely in the routine drill of the guardsmen, but the mobilization nevertheless will furnish a demonstration of the speed with which approximately 8,000 men can be well armed and equipped and rushed from their armories to danger points, providing any July 4 riots are planned by the Reds.

It is further learned from a source close to those connected with the hunt for dangerous radicals that a raid of hitherto unestimated proportions will soon be made on their headquarters.

William J. Flynn, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice and in general charge of the whole campaign, went so far as to say in Washington yesterday that it had been determined to the satisfaction of the investigators that the first and second nationwide bomb plots were hatched in the same nest, which has been virtually identified: that it had been determined that there were two men instead of one in charge of the bomb which exploded in front of the home of Attorney-General Palmer in Washington, one of them escaping unharmed when delay due to the presence of passers by in the street caused the bomb to explode in the hands of his companion; that ample steps had been taken to preclude the recurrence of such a demonstration July 4, and that while important arrests and the final solution of the plots might still be some distance off he felt

absolutely confident that it was "ultimately bound to result from the mass of detailed information already accumulated."

State guardsmen of the First and Second Brigades will be mobilized in their armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn to-morrow night. Once assembled they will be rushed to various points in the city which would be of strategic importance in the event of civil disorder. Brig-Gen. George R. Dyer, in command of the First Brigade, said yesterday that these plans had been made jointly with Brig-Gen. James Robb of the Second Brigade. Primarily, a drill in the ordinary sense for the guardsmen, the arrangements were made without special orders from Gen. O'Ryan or others.

Secondarily, it is admitted, the "drill" will furnish a striking warning for any radicals who may be planning disorder here for the first week in July.

About 8,000 men will be mobilized. Their assembly and equipment in the armories will be accurately timed as well as their movements to the places in the city where they will form in the streets. Gen. Dyer did not announce where these places will be. He said that one of the reasons for the mobilization was to ascertain accurately just how many men were ready for duty in the guard regiments, which have been maintained in a state of less informal manner for some time.

In Manhattan the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments will mobilize, and in Brooklyn the order will affect the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry, the Second Field Artillery and Third Field Hospital.

Lydia Vincioles Lived Here.

Detectives of Sergeant Gegan's bomb squad have developed in New York traces of Lydia Vincioles, the London woman identified as having lived in Brooklyn after distributing copies of the "Anarchist Soviet Bulletin," which they regard as of extreme significance. The woman was identified as having lived two months at 265 South First street, Brooklyn, under the name of Rosenberg, and as having frequented many radical gatherings there.

Detectives Brown and Wallace of the bomb squad, accompanied by Detective Conroy of the United States Shipping Board, found in the flat at that address, which has been vacant two or three weeks, anarchist literature connecting the woman with the group which surrounded Emma Goldman before the Goldsboro woman was sent to prison for her campaign of violence against the draft law two years ago, and other papers showing her connection with other groups here and in Philadelphia.

They found that the "Anarchist Soviet" had been printed at the Ukrainian Print Shop, 15 East Seventh street, and in going through other print shops in the neighborhood the detectives picked up and brought to Police Headquarters for examination Adolph Schnavel, acknowledged head of that group of Russian anarchists who allude to themselves in public as "philosophic" anarchists, and Sergius Youshanoff and Arthur Coslov of the Russian People's House, East Fifteenth street. They were released after they had answered questions. Schnavel is on bail awaiting the decision of the courts on an order of the Pittsburgh authorities for his deportation.

The police here are as yet unable to gauge the importance of the finding in Philadelphia in the room of Samuel Miller of large folding yellow envelopes bearing the label, "Sachs & Co. Broadway and Thirty-third street, New York City." If this description of the envelope is accurate, however, Sergeant Gegan points out that they are an obvious forgery. The large dry goods firm at Broadway and Thirty-third street spoils its name differently—Sachs & Co. "Sachs & Co. were unable to tell us anything about the envelopes to-day," Sergeant Gegan said last night, "on such information as we had about them. We have asked the Philadelphia police to send us more details and a sample of the envelopes. Of course if they are genuine Sachs envelopes it may be that they have been legitimately obtained, as the woman Vincioles says she is a dressmaker and has received many samples.

The finding of these labels, however, taken in connection with the forged Gimbels labels in which the May Day bombs were wrapped, is too important to be neglected and will be fully run down."

The New York police received pictures and finger prints of the couple arrested in Philadelphia. Miller was not recognized here and comparison with the finger print records in the bureau of identification showed that neither of the two had been booked in the New York department. Detectives immediately recognized the Vincioles woman as an attendant at Red gatherings here.

Goldman Letter Found.

Little information as to her habits could be learned from her one-time Brooklyn neighbors. The landlord and others, however, promptly recognized the photographs. The landlord said the woman had leased the apartment two months ago, before he owned the building. The janitor was also new to the premises and knew little or nothing of the woman, who had not been seen there from two to three weeks. The police were not able to learn whether she was there when either the May Day or the June 2 bombs were dispatched.

The apartment was searched and other pictures of the woman, some of them showing her with male companions, were found. The detectives also came across a copy of the old Non-Conscription League letter, issued from 20 East 125th street, signed by Emma Goldman and dated May 15, 1917. This was the document upon which the Goldmans would be sent to prison. It was a violent appeal to resist the draft law.

With it was the pictured announcement of a mass meeting to protest against the draft on May 13, presumably of the same year. It showed a man trying to the waist and facing the mouth of a cannon while he held a torn piece of paper labelled "Draft Law." The poster and the letter announced that the workers would fight, but not their consciences, and that the capitalists, Alexander Berkman, Judah Panken and other well known radicals were announced as speakers with Emma Goldman.

Another letter was from the Italian Library Bureau of 3234 Arlington street, Philadelphia. It was addressed to "Comrade Rosenberg," and told of the efforts of the bureau to raise money through a banquet. The money, the letter said, was to be used for the purchase of a house. The letter was signed "Benjamin R. Rosenberg," the name of a well known to the New York police.

This information was promptly forwarded to the Philadelphia police, and it was hoped that the police would be able to check up on the associates of the couple in that city, possibly resulting in further arrests.

Federal officials in this city were still saying yesterday that there is no immediate prospect of the arrest of the actual perpetrators of the bomb outrages. They are determined that they will not make any charges they cannot prove. They look on the arrests that have so far been made as but part of the general plan to check up and coordinate all possible information about radicals and to forestall their further activity.

Sergeant Gegan announced for the first time yesterday that the woman known as "Dynamite Louise," who was in the house on Lexington avenue where three anarchists were killed by their own bombs July 4, 1914, and who has been since returned to this country.

FUND TO HUNT DOWN BOMBERS IS SLASHED

House Committee Cuts It to
\$1,400,000.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 18.—There were two witnesses to the bomb outrage at the home of A. Mitchell Palmer here. This fact has been developed by Chief

Flynn of the Bureau of Investigation, who has been at work on the case for two weeks.

The man who was blown to atoms had a pal and confederate with him who also had a bomb in a grip. This man fled when his confederate was blown to pieces and has not been located.

These facts were learned from Chief Flynn to-day. He said that great progress was being made in the investigation of the Palmer and other outrages and that it was only a question of time before the radicals who were responsible would all be rounded up.

It was shortly after this announcement by Chief Flynn that the House Committee on Appropriations reported the sundry bill appropriation bill with a heavy cut in the estimates of the amount considered necessary by Attorney-General Palmer for a clean up of anarchists and other dangerous characters in this country and a general reorganization of the bureau of investigation and the Government corps of secret agents.

Supplementing Mr. Flynn's statement the department to-night made public testimony of Attorney-General Palmer before the House Appropriations Committee, asking for a special fund of \$500,000 to carry on the hunt for radicals. The Attorney-General told the committee, as the testimony revealed, that Government officials had been advised of a day set for another attempt by radicals "to destroy the Government at one fell swoop."

"We have received so many notices and got so much information," Mr. Palmer told the committee at his recent appearance, "that it has almost come to be accepted as a fact that on a certain day in the future, which we have been advised of, there will be another serious and probably much larger effort of the same character which the wild fellows of this movement, who describe as revolution, a proposition to rise up and destroy the Government at one fell swoop."

Before the bill was reported and the committee made known, Chief Flynn had stated that there was little doubt that another series of bomb outrages might be expected. When it is known that the committee has agreed to the bill, it would likewise make no statement in regard to a general roundup of "Reds" before the date, which has been passed by guess in July. It is known, however, that such a roundup is reasonably certain.

The House Appropriations Committee, in the face of this situation, cut the appropriation asked by Attorney-General Palmer from \$2,000,000 to \$1,400,000. Attorney-General Palmer had gone into full details in explanation of his request. He said that the bureau of investigation and the Government corps of secret agents and skilled men, and to support the organization recently created with Chief Flynn as the head of the bureau of investigation and Frank P. Garvan an assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of all criminal investigations.

Failure of the full appropriation is not expected to affect these appointments, but it will have a decided effect upon the contemplated organization and the combination of all Government investigating and secret policy work under one head in a single department.

Slayer Gets Prison Sentence.

Luigi Natale, aged 30 years, who shot and killed Albert Giannini and Carmine Colitto in Foster street last April, was sentenced yesterday to serve six to twelve years upon each of two indictments. The defendant pleaded guilty to the murder before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney George N. Brothers recommended acceptance of the plea because he did not believe a conviction of a higher degree could be secured on account of the contemplated organization and the combination of all Government investigating and secret policy work under one head in a single department.

Transport Brings 20 French Brides

NEW YORK, June 18.—The transport Matsonia arrived to-day with 3,228 returning troops, including the 22nd Infantry and the 31st Supply Train. The ship brought twenty-nine French girls, wives of American soldiers.

SAY MARTENS AIDS REVOLT PLOTS

Continued from First Page.

committee to make a deep and thorough investigation. It is also the purpose of the committee to recommend and procure the enactment of legislation which may be wrong with the industrial and home conditions of our people. While this will be the most important feature of the committee's work, it is necessary for us first to give consideration to the seditious activity now being carried on within our State.

"Whatever changes are necessary in the industrial and home life of our State will be accomplished, but they will be accomplished under the Constitution and laws of our State and under the American flag and not by violence and revolution and under the red flag. The time has come when lines must be sharply drawn between the loyal and the disloyal. Politics and personalities must and will be ignored, and care will be taken to see to it that no loyal citizen is placed under suspicion. The circulation of publications and the holding of public meetings advocating the confiscation of property and the forcible and violent overthrow of our government are a breakdown of law."

When the committee began yesterday Henry W. Grunwald, former agent of the Department of Justice, and now connected with the committee, took the stand to place in evidence a copy of the Berlin Tageblatt of April 4, which had been taken from the files of the Soviet bureau. Marked in red ink was a despatch of the official representative of the Hague headed: "The Bolsheviki Agitation in America." It read:

"The Daily News announces that in New York and America a systematic Bolsheviki agitation is under way. The American industrialists have already been warned and are handling the situation with the greatest carefulness. They are sending experts to Europe to study there the conditions. The unrest that has seized the American public affairs for the moment comes through the action of the official representative of the Bolsheviki Government, Mr. Martens, whose business quarters are in the vicinity of Wall Street."

Then the American business world by offering gold credits, for which he has at his disposal in all forty million pounds sterling, which are to be used for the purpose of establishing business relations with Russia. "Martens is pictured as a quiet man, who is well aware of his responsibility, to incite him to this course, and to incite over 4,000 people had congregated. A newspaper known as the Rebel Worker was sold, and as red flags are not allowed to be displayed in America, many women wore red dresses. At this meeting a Soviet America was demanded and the actual American Government was hissed. The crowd in Hungary was wildly cheered with."

Pledged Aid to Soviet Work.

Then Sergeant Walter E. Brey of the State Constabulary who was placed in charge of the meeting, further testified evidence a number of communications from various radical groups, greeting Mr. Martens and pledging themselves to do what they could to bring about a Soviet form of government here. This is a sample of this class of document: "The members of the Eighth Assembly District, Local New York Socialist Party of America, in regard to the assembly held this 30 day of April 1919, send greetings to you and pledge our cooperation in establishing the first representative of the workers' Government of Russia in America. We also pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for the propagation of those principles and policies and tactics which will directly in the establishment of a Socialist Federated Soviet republic in America."

A copy of a reply to this signed "Representative of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs" was produced. It said: "We trust that our devotion to the cause of the Russian Soviet Republic, it said, 'will serve the Russian proletariat as well as the proletariat of other countries as an support in their struggle for their final emancipation.'"

One of the communications from a radical group read: "There shall come a time when these United States of America will send a plenipotentiary to their Soviet republic to Russia. Until then we are yours for the world revolution and brotherhood."

Archibald E. Stevenson, the "alien enemy" expert, read into the record two confidential reports of Charles Recht, counsel for the Soviet Republic, regarding his efforts on behalf of a number of Russian, Polish, Lithuanian and Lithuanians who had been arrested in connection with a May Day demonstration in Chester, Pa., and who later were indicted on charges of destruction of buildings and inciting to riot.

On the second report, in what was said by Mr. Stevenson to be the handwriting of Mr. Martens, was the endorsement: "Ask Comrade Recht to proceed with this case." In the report Mr. Recht quoted the judge who held the men for the Grand Jury as saying to the local police and the grand jury, and the existence of any precedent under which they could be held: "If you will only look into a case decided in the year 1787 you will find that the movement for the independence of the United States was started by Thomas Jefferson, who held that the document gave too great powers to the Federal Government."

Another letter read by Mr. Stevenson was from the father of Vladimir I. Lenin, secretary of the Soviet Republic, to cable to Russia in an attempt to have his son sent back to that country.

Also there was a communication from Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, said by Mr. Stevenson to be a "well known member of the I. W. W." from a Chicago lawyer and who had sent to Mr. Martens a letter in which she said she was willing to pay \$500 to have some bail and deportation bonds for Losoff.

The committee's investigators are working night and day on the propaganda of other radical groups in this city.

WOMAN ADMITS PROPAGANDA.

Mrs. Lund Tells of Her Fight on Land Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Mrs. Haviland D. Lund of New York, secretary of the Forward in March League, told the House Public Lands Committee to-day she was responsible for the issuance of propaganda designed to defeat Secretary Lane's project for farms for soldiers and sailors.

Replying to questions of Chairman Slinnot, Mrs. Lund, who appeared to oppose the measure, said that press matter charging the committee with failure to give T. C. Atkeson, representing the National Grange, a fair hearing, had been prepared and sent out by her direction. She testified she paid J. L. Brown, a newspaper man, \$50 to write the articles, but that she was not responsible for the charge that the committee had been unfair to Atkeson. She explained that she felt this was the only way she could obtain publicity so the people in Congress would know about it.

HYLAN ASKS INQUIRY INTO GIRLS' ARREST

Young Women Should Be
Warned, Not Apprehended,
He Warns.

MOTHER TO START SUIT

No Jurisdiction Over Magistrate Who Passed on Case, McAdoo Says.

Mayor Hyland yesterday urged Police Commissioner Enright to "make an immediate investigation" in regard to the arrest of Misses Sallie Tobin and Lillian Cohen, both of whom were convicted in the woman's court recently because Detective John J. Gunson of the vice squad said he had seen them accept two soldiers.

The Mayor's letter is a sequel to the exoneration of the girls Tuesday by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, General Sessions. The Commissioner yesterday issued an "outrage," and advised the mothers of the girls to sue those responsible for false arrest and imprisonment. Mrs. Cohen, mother of the girls, yesterday said she intended to follow Judge Rosalsky's advice and to sue even further to be "avenged upon those who made my little girl suffer; she's on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

When Chief Magistrate McAdoo was asked what course he intended to pursue in relation to the case he said he had no jurisdiction over any Magistrate, and that he believed Magistrate Mancuso had acted to the best of his ability. He explained the legal procedure, however, for the removal of any Magistrate. Charges would have to be preferred before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, probably by a member of the Bar Association.

No Evidence, Says Judge.

The District Attorney's office, which caused the case to be reviewed, has taken a decided stand upon the matter. "There was no evidence," Judge Rosalsky said, "but only the unsupported word and conclusions arrived at by the officer who interpreted their actions wrongly." The girls said that two soldiers—Lieutenants—spoke to them, offering to "buy a drink," but that they passed on. A few minutes later they were arrested.

Mayor Hyland wrote the following opinion: "Young women doing no more than they are reported to have been doing should be warned and not arrested. The police officer can very well distinguish between the woman of the street, who is a soldier or street walker, and the unsophisticated young woman."

And with the Mayor's official sanction of an investigation deputy commissioners of the police are associated with the police declare they are going to get at the truth of the matter.

"When a woman is arrested on a charge of being a prostitute, she should be brought along to the station, too," Judge Rosalsky said. "The testimony of the detective in such a case is purely speculative."

McAdoo Reviews Situation.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, though having no comment to make upon this individual case, further testified to say "Magistrate Mancuso is of the highest character," said in regard to the situation brought about by it.

"No greater mistake could come in this city than a hasty conclusion that innocent, chaste and decent women were being convicted and sent to prison through the action of the police. With the approval of the Magistrates in the women's courts, because nothing could be further from the truth, I say this as having had more than ten years of that court for the last nine years and the experience of a former Police Commissioner."

Detective Gunson was appointed November 14, 1916. He served in the West Forty-seventh street police station and was assigned to Inspector Dominick Henry's staff. He has always borne a good reputation, the police said. Commissioner Enright refused yesterday to state whether he had been suspended, writing the results of the investigation. Gunson lives at 343 East 22d street. Miss Cohen lives at 159 South Second street, Brooklyn, and Miss Tobin resides at 214 Henry street. They were arrested on Broadway near Times Square on the night of March 4.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

CUT TO \$483,899.457

Measure Probably Will Be Passed by House To-day.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 18.—With estimates and the figures carried in the measure, which failed in the last session, slashed to the bone the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920 was reported to the House this afternoon.

Of estimates aggregating \$961,014,141 only \$483,899.457 remain in the authorization recommended by the committee. The bill will be taken up for consideration to-morrow and an attempt may be made to pass it before adjournment for the day.

As reported the bill represents a cut of \$367,272,491 under the bill that failed last session and \$477,114,703 under estimates considered by the committee. It represents a cut of \$1,545,292,238 under the sundry civil bill for the present fiscal year, the last of the war bills for sundry civil appropriations.

Of the items carried in the bill by far the largest is \$278,000,000 for the emergency shipping fund, which is \$384,993,254 less than the amount carried in the bill that failed and \$439,225,855 less than the estimates submitted to the committee. Other decreases under items in the bill that failed include Alien Property Custodian, \$100,000; Council of National Defense, \$50,000; Alaska Railroad, \$1,984,251.

An item of \$200,000 for the Department of Labor employment clearing house is included among the new items and will be attacked on a point of order by those who demand that the United States employment service item at the last session.

MRS. LYDIE SAILS SATURDAY.

Goes to France to Sign Final Divorce Decree.

Mrs. Philip Lydie will sail Saturday for France to sign the final divorce decree granted to her in Paris. Her husband is a Major in the United States Army. Mrs. Lydie's home is in 14 Washington Square North.

She has been separated from her husband for several years, but divorce proceedings were not instituted until 1914. George Gordon Bailey, counsel for Mrs. Lydie, did not press the complaint until the end of the war.

This will be the second divorce secured by Mrs. Lydie. In 1895 she married W. E. D. Stokes. She was then only 18. The divorce papers from Mr. Stokes awarded her the custody of her son, W. E. D. Stokes Jr., now a Lieutenant in the navy.

Major Lydie is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Harvard, New York, Raquet and Tennis clubs.

PEACE TIME RECORD SET IN RECRUITING

First Two Days of War Department's "AD" Campaign Wins Hundreds.

GREAT SHOWING BY CITY

Salesman Decides Uncle Sam Is Better Boss Than Changeable Fashion.

All peace time recruiting records have been broken by the total acceptances that have been recorded for the first two days which marked this week the opening of the War Department's advertising campaign for recruits for America's peace army.

On Monday 442 men throughout the country were accepted for service and on Tuesday the number was 513. These official figures were telegraphed by the War Department yesterday to Brig-Gen. Wilber E. Wilder, who is in charge of the campaign in the New York district. The number of men accepted is approximately one-third of the number of applicants, and many men among those not immediately taken on may yet be accepted when certain slight imperfections in their physical makeup are corrected. Officials were anxious yesterday to have applicants know that they were rejected, for instance, on account of bad teeth that they might be eligible for enlistment as soon as they had their molars repaired.

New York district an usual contrabuted its share of rookies. On Monday there were 151 applicants at recruiting headquarters, 461 Eighth avenue, of which 63 were accepted. Yesterday there were 247 applicants and 94 accepted.

Among the applicants accepted yesterday was Harry Brewster of 1456 Forty-seventh street, Brooklyn, a salesman for ladies' underwear who averaged \$3 a week. Harry told Major C. H. Smith, a week at recruiting headquarters, that with the high cost of living and the tendency of fashion dictators to discard ladies' underwear, \$30 a month and keep looked better than his job. So he enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps and will handle O. D. suits in asserted size instead of lingerie.

Nicholas Chanin came to America from Russia just before the great war. He knew no English and hadn't had any chance to learn since he arrived. Moreover, his lack of it kept him out of any sort of work but the most unskilled labor. Somebody told him of the army school for non-English speaking recruits at Camp Upton and he called yesterday at recruiting headquarters and found out about it. When he discovered he could learn a profitable trade as well as the English language, and be paid while doing so, he signed up without further ado.

Nick Lasezath, formerly of 421 West Forty-second street, was another that the army chose as a recruit, and who made his way to the army school by the hardest kind of manual labor. Nick is twenty-five and ambitious and he heard about the Camp Upton school from a disgraced E. F. man. He investigated with the result that last night he too was on his way to the school a full fledged member of the army. He is a student of the "University in Khaki," as the army men describe the new order of things.

DREICER & Co

Jewels

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND ARTISTIC MERIT

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSIONS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:30.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.

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